

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1797.

[VOLUME X.]

L E X I N G T O N . — Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received; and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

## CHEAP LANDS.

The Subscribers purpose filling the following Tracts,

36 FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodcock tract, within eight miles of Lexington and seven from the Kentucky river; in the center of which is a never failing spring.

An undivided moiety of two thousand acres, first rate, situate on the waters of Bullfinch creek, within six miles of Shelbyville—it is well watered, and the main road from Louisville to Shelbyville runs through it.

Five hundred acres, situated on the Hanging fork, within six miles of the late Governor's; one hundred and twenty acres of which is well cleared; or it may be used as a peach orchard of five hundred trees; that has in the four hundred gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of sufficiency to admit to make five hundred this season; with an apple orchard of four hundred low riding trees, and a choice collection of cherry trees; together with twenty-five hundred well burnt brick, and a good frame for a house. The above farm requires this year for two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and sufficient title.

ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

## FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND, the property of Capt. Thomas Bedford, (to wit.)

32 8000 Acres on the waters of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works, entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north fork of Licking, in Mason county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000-acre survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on After's creek, in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Great river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland county. The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Kentucky.

WM. PENNY, Agent

August 3, 1796.

For sale Bedford.

## FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF

93 First qualified Land.

CONTAINING three hundred and thirty acres, on main Elkhorn, four miles from the town thereof, where it empties into the Kentucky river, and six miles from Frankfort: the land is level and lies exceeding well for farming and meadow; there is thirty-five acres cleared and mowed, and a very good cabin, a good spring and a valuable mill race; likewise abundance of excellent timber of different kinds, and the range equal to any little district—a good title will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises in Franklin county.

JOS. FENWICK.

July 22, 1796.

24 I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND,

L YING on Shannon's run, near Parker's mill, in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey—this tract is well watered as any in the state, and abounds in a number of excellent and very good springs; between 50 and 60 acres cleared about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow—title indisputable. Maj. Strenuously who lives near this tract, will sell the premises. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

## FOR SALE,

14 ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF

LAND.

SITUATE in the forks of Elkhorn, about three miles from Mathaniel Saunders's Mill and seven from Frankfort, the whole of it first rate, with good improvements, to wit: two good hewed log houses, besides several other out houses, about twenty-five acres cleared, all under good crops, a small meadow, and a quantity more with little trouble and small expense may be converted into excellent meadow also, an excellent young peach orchard, containing upwards of three hundred trees; an excellent never failing spring, which runs thro' the said land. A general warranty deed will be given for said land. The terms will be made known by applying to Enoch Fenwick in Lexington, or to me on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

14 PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT

FOR MAN AND HORSE,

On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's, By WILLIAM ALLEN.

## FRESH GOODS

89 Alex. & James Parker,

HAVE just imported and now opening at their Store in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANDISE, suited to the present season; which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and HIRE.

May 27, 1796.

I AM instructed by Doctor Tennant of Virginia, to sell 200 acres of his MILLTAKET CLIM on the Ohio, a few miles above Louisville. The LAND I am informed, lies well, is well watered; and the title will be secured by a general warranty. For terms apply to me in Lexington, either personally or by letter.

JOHN WATKINS Jun.

## TO BE RENTED,

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,

14 HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For Terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

## For Sale,

14 Hundred Acres of First Rate

LAND,

L YING on Strode's fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with upwards of one hundred acres cleared and under good fence; with an apple and peach orchard; good dwelling house and barn—I will either sell said land, or exchange it for land lying on the North West side of the Ohio, on the waters of Sciota, Ohio, or Brula creek. For further particulars apply to the owner, living on the premises.

HUGH EVANS.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having Remands against John A. May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to transmit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to said John May, either for money due to him, or for contracts for land purchased from him, or for locating lands in the state of Kentucky, are requested to make payment, and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said John May died by his last will and testament, subjecting his lands to the payment of his debts, and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the estate will admit of. And whereas the said John May met with a premature death, by the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, 'tis probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased, in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Carneal my agent in Kentucky to receive and forward all communications in that state, alluded to above. As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intend that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the above said business (postage paid) it will be duly attended to by

THO. CARNEAL.

## LOOK SHARP.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, on or before the first day of March next, as I intend to the Eastward about that time; consequently, shall be in want of all the ready money I can command.

PATRICK MCCULLOUGH.

Lexington, Jan. 18, 1797. if

## SOLD OFF.

THE subscriber having disposed of his goods by wholesale, requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment before the 15th of February next. Those who neglect may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has several tracts of LAND, of 200 acres each, on the south side of Green river; which he will dispose of on low terms for Cash—or he will receive in payment a Negro Woman of good character, who understands plain cooking, washing &c.

A complete assortment of CASTINGS of superior quality, will be kept at his old stove house.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 16.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, continental bounty warrants, better known by the name of Knox's warrants. Those persons who were on the continental establishment, and served during the war with Britain, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the subscriber.

J. M.

## GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come in and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of March next, as I intend leaving the state by that time, all those that do not come and settle by that time, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of proper officers to collect them.

J. ROBERTS.

Jan. 13 1797.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

PURPOSING to leave this country for a few months, has authorized Mr. Edmund Searcy of Woodford county, to collect and settle all debts which may be due him, and from the proceeds of those collections, to pay Much debts as are due from him to others. Depending therefore on the punctuality of the former, for the support of his engagements so far as they respect the latter, he hopes his debtors will pay due attention to this public notification.

Mr. Searcy is also authorized to sell three hundred acres of valuable land, lying on fourth Benfon, within two miles of Frankfort, which said land is the property of the subscriber.

PEYTON SEFORT.

Woodford, Jan. 14, 1797.

## The BOURBON FURNACE

IS NOW IN BLAST.

WE shall from this time, be able to furnish CASTINGS to all who may apply for them—Our assortment is more extensive than it has ever been before. It consists, amongst other articles, of a variety of kettles, pots, pans, rollers, dog-irons, spicemills, bakers with ears, bakers with feet, teakettles, stew-pans, waffle-irons, frying-pans, bowls, weights, wagon and cart boxes, chimney-backs, Franklin stoves, six plate hoes and flat-irons; Distillers, brewers and hat-makers, may be supplied with fifty gallon kettles, either with or without spouts—They are constructed in such a manner, that wooden tops may be fixed on them, so as to make them contain several hundred gallons. These kettles have been found in the distilleries where they have been used, to be as serviceable as an additional still. Any other kind of Castings may be had, on a pattern being sent.

JOHN C. OWINGS & Co.

January 16.

## For Sale,

35 SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

ENTERED for Maj. John Mobley, dec. and patented in the name of Littleberry Mobley, heir at law of said John Mobley; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres, beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the north east side about four miles below the fourth fork of Licking, and extending down Licking ten surveys—it is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to his making any proposals—The title is supported by those who have carefully examined it to be unquestionable—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atto. in fact

For Littleberry Mobley, Jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mobley.

## DOCTOR DUHAMEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately begun to practise Physic, at Millerburg and its neighbourhood—and that he proposes to continue with zeal and attention, on and moderate terms.

tf

## ALL PERSONS

INTERESTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. SETTZ, who only can give discharges.

One month's indulgence will be given.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this notice of informing his old customers and the public in general, that he just set up his business on Mulberry and V. ci streets, next door to William Reed, chair maker, where he intends carrying on his business in all his various branches. He likewise repairs guns and gun locks. Those who favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner by the,

CHARLES SUMPTION, B.S.

January 16. N. B. I request all those that owe old balances, to pay them, as I wish to burn all my old books.

C. S.

## ANDREW MCALLA,

APOTHECARY,

NEAR THE STRAY PENN, LEXINGTON,

HAS lately purchased, and this day received into his shop, those two extensive assortments of DRUGS lately exhibited for sale in said place, by Mr. Sample, apothecary, and Mr. Cox merchant; which, with what he had on hand, must make a more general & extensive assortment than any heretofore in Kentucky. He having resolved to pursue the business (though in its infancy in this state) on an extensive scale, hopes from the encouragement already given, to make it the interest of gentlemen physicians in every part of this western country and others contiguous, to give him their custom.

January 9th, 1797. tf

## UNION,

A BEAUTIFUL bay horse, fifteen hands and a half high, in great perfection, will stand this spring, at Fairview, in Woodford county, 12 miles from Lexington, on the road to Frankfort, and cover Mares at Four Dollars the leap, Eight Dollars the season, and will endure Mares with Foal, for Sixteen Dollars.

Pasture under good fencing, with a plenty of grain, at three shillings per week for each mare, but I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

SIMON RUPERT.

UNION was got by Chalkers, his dam, by Nonpareil, his grand dam, by Morton's imported Horse Cavalier, his great grand dam, was Phobias, was imported by the Hon. William Ellet dec. and of blood unexceptionable.

THE subscriber has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lie within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Craig's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable: one thousand of which I will sell on moderate terms, one moiety paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.

December 7, 1796.

## NOTICE,

THAT agreeably to a law passed last session of assembly, the subscribers intend to make application to the court of Shelby county, in March next, to establish a town on their land on the Ohio, at the mouth of Lighten mile creek.

A proportionate number of LOTS in every part of said Town, will be sold at the following times and places: (viz.) On the premises, on Thursday, the 6th of April if fair. If not, on the next fair day; at Bardonia, on the 11th, (it being court day.) and at Frankfort, on the 18th, (being also court day.) Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved securities.

JOSEPH DUPUY,

HERMAN BOWMAN,

January 5, 1797.



## THE NEIGHBOUR.

'A stitch in time saves nine,' said my grandmother, when she observed a small hole in my stocking, and took her needle and drew it up. I've always thanked the old lady for this lesson of prudence, for it taught me to do things in season, and pointed out the inconveniences which attend delays. Were a person of a squeamish stomach, who sickens at the mention of an old proverb, to inculcate the same lesson, he would perhaps tell us, that "procrastination is the thief of time." But I think my grandmother's advice equally good—equally well calculated to make an impression upon the mind.

The inconveniences which accompany deferring until to-morrow, what may as well be done to-day, are too numerous to be mentioned. It not only gives time for the hole in the stocking to grow larger, but likewise brings the business of two days into one which necessarily introduces haste, disorder and confusion. The business of each individual, if taken in season, may be accomplished with ease; but if put off until the last moment, until necessity obliges him to procrastinate no longer, it is passed over in a hurry, and consequently done at the halves. It is observed by a certain author, that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and to do a thing well, we must, to use another saying of my grandmother's, "take time by the foretop." The same author says, that "the foundation or first principles of all scientific knowledge, must be imbibed previous to the age of eighteen." I think I may with as much truth affirm, that the person who would perform a large day's work, must begin before ten in the morning; or the farmer who would defend his inclosures from the ravages of his neighbour's cattle, and see the year crowned with a plentiful harvest, must prepare his fencing stuff before it is time to be planting his corn.

My neighbour Dozy sleeps away the spring and never thinks of repairing his fences, until his neighbours are fowing their grain. He then tackles them up just as will do for the present. The season advances so fast upon him, that he is obliged to sow his grain before the earth is half prepared to receive it, and his corn is planted late. He is called from his business almost every day to drive his own or his neighbour's cattle out of his mowing ground; and half an hour at least is spent in mending the fence. His hoeing and haying crowd upon him at once, and one or the other must be neglected. Before either can be accomplished his grain is ripe for the sickle. His business of every kind is done out of season; his corn is not hoed until it is over-run with weeds; his grain is shelled out and devoured by the birds; his grass is not cut, until it is almost dried up in the field; his potatoes lie in the ground, until they are spoiled by the frost; and his corn is half covered with snow, before it is gathered. The consequence is, that his crops of every kind are very small—quite insufficient to support his family; and, notwithstanding he had a handsome patrimony left him by his father, poor Dozy must, in a few years more, become a town charge. Whereas if he would attend to the instructions of my grandmother, take time by the foretop, and draw up the hole in his stocking in season, he might become a wealthy man and a useful citizen.

## A PERSIAN TALE.

A certain rich man of Arabia was sitting down to his repast, at a plentiful table, when a poor countryman, oppressed with hunger, unexpectedly arrived from the place of his abode. The rich Arabian instantly enquires whence come you? Not far, he replies from the neighbourhood of your family. What news do you bring? Ha! says the other I can undertake to answer all your questions, be they ever so many. Well, began the rich Arab, did you see a boy of mine, that goes by the name of Khulid? Yes, your son was at school, reading the Koran; Khulid, I can tell you, has a clear pipe of his own. Did you see Khulid's mother? By my troth, a lady of such exquisite beauty, the world holds not her equal. Did you observe my great house? the roof of your house, I remember, touched the skies. Did you see my camel? a fat young beast it is, and eats plenty of grass. And did you see my honest dog? in troth, it is an

honest dog, and the creature watches the house with such fidelity! The rich man, having heard the good news of his family, again fell to eating, and cast the bones to a dog that lay under the table; but he required not the poor Arab with the smallest gratification. The hungry wretch, at this usage, reflected in his own mind, of all this good news I have been the bearer; yet he has not relieved my hunger with a morsel of bread. Alas! said he, giving a deep sigh, would to god your honest dog were living, who was so much better than this cur! The rich man, who had been wholly engaged in eating, stooped in an instant: what! cried he, my honest dog dead? why nothing would go down with him but the camel's carcass. Is the rummel dead then? the beast died of pure grief for Khulid's death. The mother of Khulid is the dead? alas! too true; in her distraction of her mind for the loss of Khulid, she dashed her head against the stones, fractured her skull, and perished. What has happened to Khulid? at the time your great house fell, Khulid was present, and now lies buried under its ruins. What mischief befel the great house? such a hurricane came on, that your great house shook like a reed, was levelled with the ground, and not one stone left upon another. The rich Arab, who, at the recital of these events, had given over eating, now wept and wailed, rent his garments, and beat his breast, and, at last wound up to madness, rushed forth in the wildness of despair. The hungry Arab, seeing the place clear, seized the golden opportunity, fastened on the viands, and regaled to his heart's content.

## An Indian Anecdote.

The world has ever considered with the highest veneration, those who have devoted themselves to death, for the glory and safety of their country and friends.

Regulus, Leonidas, the six famous burghers of Calais, with other great examples which occur in history, have in all ages been justly admired, as displaying the greatest nobleness of soul, whilst many particulars of their history have been esteemed fabulous by critics, as beyond the power of human resolution: and yet, in the history of those people we call savages, and whom we are too apt indiscriminately to treat with contempt, and consider as incapable of any sentiment above the level of animal creation, we often find instances of greatness of mind which would do honor to the heroism and patriotism of the greatest and most polished nations. Perhaps the following interesting anecdote cannot be paralleled in ancient or modern history: it happened about twenty-eight years ago, in the neighbourhood of New Orleans and may be considered authentic, being communicated by M. Bolle, an officer of distinction, who then enjoyed a considerable command in that country.

"The tragical death of an Indian of the Collapilla nation," says this gentleman, "who sacrificed himself for his country and his son, I have often admired as displaying the greatest heroism, and placing human nature in the noblest point of view. A Chactaw Indian, having one day expressed himself in the most reproachful terms of the French, and called the Collapillas their dogs and their slaves, one of this nation, exasperated at his injurious expressions, laid him dead on the spot. The Chactaws, the most numerous and the most warlike tribe on that continent, immediately flew to arms; they sent deputies to New Orleans to demand from the French governor the head of the savage, who had fed him for protection. The governor offered presents as an atonement: they were rejected with disdain; they threatened to extirpate the whole tribe of the Collapillas. To pacify this fierce nation, it was at length found necessary to deliver up the unhappy Indian. The fierce Ferand, commander of the German posts on the right of the Mississippi, was charged with this melancholy commission; a rendezvous was in consequence appointed between the settlement of Collapillas and the German posts, where the mournful ceremony was conducted in the following manner:—

"The Indian victim, whose name was Ticho Mingo (i. e. servant to the cage or prince) was produced. He rose up, and agreeably to the custom

of the people, harangued the assembly to the following purpose:—

"I am a true man; that is to say, I fear not death, but I lament the fate of my wife, and four infant children, whom I leave behind in a very tender age; I lament, too, my father and mother, whom I have long maintained by hunting; them however I recommend to the French; finally, on their account, I now fall a sacrifice."

"Scarcely had he delivered this short and pathetic harangue, when the old father, struck with the filial affection of his son, arose and thus addressed himself to the audience:—

"My son is doomed to death; but he is young and vigorous, and more capable than me to support his mother, his wife and his four infant children; it is necessary that he remain on earth to protect and provide for them, as for me, who draw towards the end of my career, I have lived long enough; may my son attain to my age, that he may bring up his tender infants; I am no longer good for any thing; a few years more or less, are to me of small moment. I have lived as a man—I shall die as a man. I therefore take the place of my son."

"At these words, which expressed his paternal love, and greatness of soul in the most touching manner, his wife his son, his daughter-in-law and the little infants, melted into tears, around this brave, this generous old man. He embraced them for the last time, exhorted them to be ever faithful to the French, and to die rather than betray them by any mean treachery unworthy of his blood. "My death," concluded he, "I consider as necessary, for the safety of my nation, and I glory in the sacrifice." Having thus delivered himself, he presented his head to the kinsman of the deceased Chactaw; they accepted it; he then extended himself over the trunk of a tree, when, with a hatchet, they severed his head from his body.

"By this sacrifice all animosities were forgotten; but one part of the ceremony remained still to be performed. The young Indian was obliged to deliver to the Chactaws the head of his father; taking it up, he addressed it in these words:—"Pardon me your death, and remember me in the world of spirits."—The French who assisted at the tragedy, could not contain their tears, whilst they admired the heroic constancy of this venerable old man, whose resolution bore a resemblance to that of the celebrated Roman orator, who, in time of the triumvirate, was concealed by his son: the young man was most cruelly tortured in order to force him to discover his father, who, not being able to endure the idea, that a son so virtuous and so generous, should thus suffer on his account, went and presented himself to the murderers, and begged them to kill him and save his son; the son conjured them to take his life and spare the age of his father; but the soldiers, more barbarous than savages, butchered both instantly."

"The Indian nations follow the law of retaliation, death they consider as an atonement for death; and it is sufficient that it be one of the same nation, altho' he should not be a kinsman: they except none but slaves."

## The deformed and handsome Leg.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

THERE are two sorts of people in the world, who, with equal degrees of wealth and plenty, and the other comforts of life, become the one happy, and the other miserable. This arises very much from the different views in which they consider things, persons, and events—and the effect of those different views upon their own minds.

In whatever situation men can be placed, they may find conveniences and inconveniences: in whatever company, they may find persons and conversations more or less pleasing: at whatever table, they may meet with meats and drinks of better and worse taste, dishes better and worse dressed. In whatever climate, they will find good and bad weather: under whatever government, they may find good and bad laws, and good and bad administration of those laws. In every poem, (or work of genius) they may find faults and beauties. In almost every face, and every person, they may discover fine features and defects, good and bad qualities.

Under these circumstances, the two sorts of people above mentioned, fix their attention, those who are dispo-

sed to be happy, on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well dressed dishes, the goodness of the wines, the fine weather, &c. &c. and enjoy all with cheerfulness. Those who are to be unhappy, think and speak only of the contraries. Hence they are continually discontented themselves; and, by their remarks, pour the pleasures of society, offend personally many people and make themselves every where disagreeable. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. But as the disposition to criticize and be disgusted, is, perhaps, taken up originally by imitation and is unawares grown into habit, which, though as present strong, may nevertheless be cured, when those who have it, are convinced of its bad effects on their felicity, I hope this little mention may be of service to them—and put them on changing a habit, which, though in the exercise it is chiefly an act of imagination, yet has serious consequences in life, as it brings on real griefs and misfortunes. For, as many are offended by, and nobody loves this sort of people, no one shews them more than the most common civility and respect, and farcely that; and this frequently puts them out of humor, and draws them into disputes and contentions. If they aim at obtaining some advantages in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success, or will stir a step or speak a word, to favor their pretensions. If they incur public censure or disgrace, no one will defend or excuse, & many join to aggravate their misconduct, & render them completely odious. "If these people will not change this bad habit, and condescend to be pleased, with what is pleasing without fretting themselves and others about the contraries, it is good for others to avoid an acquaintance with them, which is always disagreeable, and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one finds himself entangled in their quarrels."

An old philosophical friend of mine was grown from experience, very cautious in this particular, and carefully avoided any intimacy with such people. He had, like other philosophers, a thermometer to shew him the heat of the weather, and a barometer, to mark when it was likely to prove good or bad; but there being no instrument invented to discover at first sight this unpleasant disposition in a person, he for that purpose made use of his legs, one of which was remarkably handsome, the other, by some accident, crooked and deformed. If a stranger at the first interview, regarded his ugly leg more than his handsome one, he doubted him. If he spoke of it, and took no notice of the handsome leg, that was sufficient to determine my philosopher, to have no further acquaintance with him. Every body has not this two legged instrument—but every one, with a little attention, may observe signs of that carping, fault-finding disposition, and take the same resolution of avoiding the acquaintance of those infected with it. I therefore advise those critical quondam discontented, unhappy people, that if they wish to be respected and beloved by others, and happy in themselves, they should leave off looking at the ugly leg.

## FOR SALE, THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATE in Fayette county, within six miles of Curd's ferry, and fourteen miles from Lexington, near Samuel Lamm's mill, and Froman's iron works—There is seventy acres of it cleared, (of which six is timothy meadow,) with necessary buildings, and a good spring, whose water has not failed the driest season—the title indisputable. Likewise farming utensils, a waggon, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. For terms apply to DAVID DAVIS and SAMUEL COUDIN on the premises, or

THOMAS STEELE,

School-Master, in Lexington.

NOTE. If the above Farm is not sold before the first of March, next, it is to be let, the term of two years.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county on Stride's creek, a black roan Mare four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, small white in her face, branded on the left shoulder thus D. C. appraised to \$51.

WILLIAM HILL.

August 24, 1796.



# LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, February 8, 1797.

We have certain accounts of the Ohio mail being lodged at Graham's station, between twenty and thirty miles from Limestone, on the 28th of January, notwithstanding which, it has not yet arrived at this place.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have refused to deliver up the posts they occupy on the Mississippi within the limits of the United States, to the officer sent for the purpose of receiving them.

On Saturday last the ferry boat with a waggon and team, the waggon loaded with salt, sunk in crossing the Kentucky river at the mouth of Hickman—the waggoner, (who was a negro) and one of the horses were drowned.

On Tuesday, the 31st day of January, died BETSEY NELSON BAYLOR, the daughter of Capt. WALKER BAYLOR of this town, aged ten years.—She was much respected and lamented in the little circle of her acquaintance.

## ELEGY.

From the gay scenes of life, the busy crowd,  
Turn my fond eyes, and view that awful shroud,  
There lies my lost Florella—  
Torn from my arms by death; my darling child,  
On whom fof innocence all youthful mof;  
Each charm which could engage a parent's love,  
All those endearing ties which nature wove,  
The fond diffidence, and look of death's iron hand,  
Has crush'd my dear child; joy's light hand,  
To waiting grief a prey—Florella's gone,  
Nor earthly bliss can for her loss atone.  
For many a joyful year your youth full bled,  
For many a blissful hour her pleading aid,  
But ah! her sun is set; life's day is o'er;  
In death's embrace she sleeps, to wake no more.  
Flow on my streaming eyes, bewee her loss,  
Tis the last tribute which I e'er can pay,  
Try to call back her breath. But ah! in vain,  
In death's cold icy cell she must remain.  
Close in the silent tomb, shut from my sight,  
Wrapt up in endless shades, my fond delight.  
O death! thou enemy of all our race,  
Must thou our dearer souls, our joys give place  
To thy destroying hand—  
Nigh, with her babe dear, neigthen the gloom,  
The taper glimmers through the lonefome room;  
Often I think I hear her woe'd cries,  
Around with anxious heart I turn my eyes,  
Swiftly the phantoms glide, nor form I fee,  
Lies the frowning tomb to grieve and me.  
Move on ye rattle years, your tardy pace,  
Serves only to prolong a wretched race;  
I seem to hear their call, they foitly say—  
Soon shall our ferries bring the detest'd day  
When thou must visit this silent abode,  
The house of Nature, and the work of God.  
J. B.

## A VULGAR ERROR DETECTED.

There is no greater error than the opinion, that manufacturers can flourish only where labour is cheap. The reverse of this opinion is true. Sir, William Temple ascribes the poverty of Ireland entirely to the low price of labour in that country. Mr. Young in his agricultural tour through England, remarks that agriculture and manufactures flourish most in those towns and counties where provisions, and labour command a generous price. It is necessary, in order to give industry its highest vigour, to hold out to men such liberal encouragements as shall animate them with the prospect of accumulating property, and thereby of bettering their condition: and this can never be done where labour and provisions are very cheap. Hence we find that all cheap countries are poor and idle. These facts, it is to be hoped, will serve to remove the ill-grounded fears and prejudices of those men who croak over all attempts to establish manufactures in the United States. In spite of the vulgar fashion of thinking upon this subject it is a truth, that America enjoys more advantages to become a great and manufacturing country, than any other nation upon the face of the earth.

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all persons, FORWARNING them not to purchase two notes of hand, that executed to Samuel Randolph fen, for thirty-seven pounds, the second, payable the September following, for the sum abovementiond, as he has not fulfilled his contract to me, I am determined not to pay the same until the said Randolph performs his contract to me: as witness my hand, this 29th day of December, 1796.  
ALEXANDER VANWINCLE.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, from the subscriber, living on Cooper's run, Bourbon county, some time in October last, HARRY, a mulatto man, about six feet high, about twenty-five years of age, who ever apprehends him, and secures him, so that I get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home to

MARY MOREN.

Feb. 4, 1797.

## The FULLING BUSINESS.

I WISH to inform the public, that I have removed from South Elkhorn, to Miller's mills on the main road leading from Bourbon to Limestone, where I carry on the fulling and dyeing in its various branches. And for the advantage of people at a distance, that wish to favor me with their custom, I will attend at Mr. Wm. Scott's store in Bourbon every first day of Bourbon court, to receive #oth, and deliver it when done, and at Mr. Samuel Jauflons in Cynthia, every first day of Harrison court. Those that choose to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

William Allison.

Feb. 4, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Aftons run, Clarke county, a foal Mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, thirteen years old, a small white spot on the near side of her neck, some white hairs mixed through her, and very gray in her forehead, branded on the near buttock thus, W, appraised to 6l.

ABRAHAM VANEATON.

Nov. 6, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Bramblets lick, a bay filley, two years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded LH on each shoulder, appraised to 6l.

BENJAMIN ELY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Rolling rock, near Cloyd's creek, a brown horse, four years old, with a star in his face and his near fore foot and both hind feet are white, branded on the right jaw I. he appears to have a brand on the near shoulder but not legible, he has white hairs in his flank, about fourteen hands one inch high, appraised to 10l.

BEN. SCANTLAND.

October 18, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Tick creek, a roan horse four years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, a blaze face, appraised to 12l. Likewise a bay horse four years old next spring, about thirteen hands high, a bald face, some white spots round his neck, a switch tail, appraised to 6l.

JOHN YOUNT.

December 21, 1796.

ISRAEL HUNT, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Cross Street, 4 doors from Main Street. He flatters himself from his experience and attention, to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 17 1796.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, to permit all preemptions in this state, which hath been lost by interferences, to be located on waste and unappropriated lands in this commonwealth.

Jan. 16, 1797.  
An account of the alteration and present state of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania—also an account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia; can be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

## To the Public.

OBSERVING an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette, of Wednesday, January 18th, 1797, signed James Simpson, saying he has one hundred and twenty-five acres of first-rate land that includes Bourne's mill, which he offers for sale; I would thank Mr. Simpson to inform himself of his right before he involves himself and others in a tedious and vexatious law-suit. The public is hereby cautioned not to purchase the above-mentioned land, as I stand ready to shew any person a prior and better right, which right remains in me.

JACOB HUNTER.

Jan. 30, 1797.  
N.B. I also forewarn all persons from cutting any timber on said land.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND IN THIS STATE—

5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.  
4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's station.  
1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's station.  
1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.  
3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatheman's settlement.  
400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

Also, 200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.

And a large body of Land in the big bend of Tennessee river.

I wish to inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

BENJ. S. COX.

Feb. 2.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on a creek, known by the name of Rich-land creek, a dun Mare, two years old, neither branded nor docked, she has a black spot on her near shoulder. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN ORR.  
Harrison county December 19.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on the Kentucky river, near Mitchell's ferry, a black horse colt, two years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, has three white feet, has a crooked blaze face, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 6l.

JOHN JOHNSON.  
Oct. 23, 1796.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND,

L YING on the N. W. side of the Ohio river, nearly opposite the mouth of Little Sandy. Each tract contains about 217 acres.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

A. F. SAUGRAIN.  
Lexington, Feb. 3.

NOTICE, to those whom it may concern.—That whereas I have purchased of Richard Chinaweth of Jefferson county, an arbitration bond on Col. Wm. Fleming of Virginia, and have given him in exchange, my due bill for fifty five pounds in merchandise; but have been credibly informed since, that there is a deception in the bond, this is to forewarn any person from trading for, or taking an assignment on the said due-bill, as I am determined not to charge it until I hear to the contrary.

JOHN CLAY.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and WATKINS is about to be dissolved, and as I shall leave the State of Kentucky some time early in March not to return, all those indebted to the firm are requested immediately to come forward and settle their accounts as our necessities puts it out of our power to give any further indulgence.

J. WATKINS.  
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1797.

## To the Patrons of Literature.

HAVING with infinite concern observed the little attention that is paid to the instruction of youth in the grammatical principles of the English language in most of our schools, both in town and country; I find that the most accurate enquiry into the state of the case, and deliberate investigation of the subject, that this enormous neglect must be principally attributed to the manner in which the fundamental & indispensably necessary science has hitherto been treated.

There are indeed a few systems extant which merit a considerable degree of esteem; but these being originally designed for young men who have been initiated in classical studies, are consequently unfit for the information of the ignorant, and entirely above the capacities of children.

The majority of treatises which have heretofore been published on this subject, are written in such a latined, prolix and circumlocutory style, that they are almost (if not altogether) unintelligible not only to pupils, but also to teachers who have ever been favored with a liberal education: as for those few more philanthropic writers, who have condescended to write for general information, they have done it in so loose, superficial and unsystematic a manner, that their performances are utterly inadequate to answer the end proposed.

In order therefore, to remove these difficulties—clear all obstructions from the way of the learner, and, in a word, render all persons inculcable, who will not acquiesce themselves with the contingent principles of their Mother Tongue; I propose publishing a concise and comprehensive system, equally free from an unnecessary prolixity, and an abrupt brevity: my whole ambition being to merit the approbation and encouragement of my fellow citizens, by endeavoring to promote a more general diffusion of grammatical knowledge amongst all classes, and particularly those who may not have an opportunity of learning the grammar of other languages.

## CONDITIONS.

- The work shall be comprised in a small duodecimo volume, printed with a good type and neatly bound in boards—Price Forty-One & Two Thirds Cents, the one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remaining half on the delivery of the work.
- Whichever shall procure twenty subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy, extra.
- As soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained, the work shall be immediately put to press.
- If the above number of subscribers be not procured before the 25th of April next, the money received shall be punctually returned to each subscriber.
- The subscribers names shall be prefixed as patrons of the work.

S. WILSON.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and by all those entrusted with subscription papers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on two bonds given by me to Benjamin Neely for the payment of 500 dollars each, dated the 28th day of October 1796, one of which on demand, the other payable on the 25th day of December last, as I am determined not to pay either, until said Neely complies with his bond to me for the conveyance of 200 acres of land for which the above mentioned bonds were given.

JONATHAN JEWEL.

Jan. 20, 1797.  
N.B. All persons indebted to me either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

W<sup>3</sup>t J. J.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Tick creek, a black Mare, rising two years old, twelve and a half hands high, has a star and snip, the nigh hind foot white, the other three white on the inside, paces, appraised to 3l. 8s. Also, a brown Mare, rising to 3l. 8s. old, twelve hands high, no particular mark, trots, appraised to 12s.

NATHAN GARRT.  
December 19, 1796.



